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ALL THE WORLD'S IN FAVOR

Washington pressed hard to yield on summit conference

By Kumar Goshal

THE WORLD-WIDE DEMAND for top-level East-West negotiations was so great as the year opened that most allied government leaders were obliged to make some concession to it. Even in Washington—which grimly held on to the "positions of strength" policy — dissenting voices desperately tried to be heard.

On New Year's Eve a Gallup Poll was released indicating world opinion strongly in favor of an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting. In 12 cities from Johannesburg to Helsinki, and from Washington to New Delhi, majorities voted for such a meeting: a high of 81% in Bonn to a low of 51% in London. Even in Johannesburg the vote was 53% in favor; in Washington-Chicago, 54%. The consensus in the 12 world centers was: 62% in favor, 17% against, 21% undecided.

TROOPS GO HOME: On Jan. 2 Gallup released the results of an even more revealing poll conducted in ten major cities of the world: "The man-in-the-street in nine out of ten major cities included in a comprehensive round-up of world opinion looks with favor" on the proposal calling for "the withdrawal of NATO forces from West Germany if Russia takes her forces out of Eastern Europe." The only exception was Washington-Chicago, where opinion was almost evenly divided: 41% in favor, 39% opposed, 20% undecided.

To Gallup, "one of the impressive highlights of the findings [was] the size of the majorities in favor." They ranged from 9-1 in favor in Helsinki to nearly 2-1 in Johannesburg. In Berlin it was 3-1 in favor, and in Paris—after the recent NATO meeting—opinion ran almost 5-1 in favor. The average was: 55% in favor, 19% against, 26% undecided.

LONDON CHORUS: Public opinion, as indicated in the Gallup poll, was reflected in the press and seemed to influence the statements of government leaders abroad.

In London, for example, the **Daily Express** on Jan. 1 said that "the public wants its leaders to risk" a summit meeting and that "for them, the project for 1958 is Peace." The next day the **Daily Mirror**, with the largest circulation in Britain, said: "The public wants . . . summit talks now . . . To drag into 1958 the deadly, depressing deadlock of 1957 would betray the hopes of millions of people." The same day **Reynolds News** said: "The voices people heed today are . . . the voices that call for constant consultation between East and West, that demand talk—and talk now."

British Prime Minister Harold Mac-

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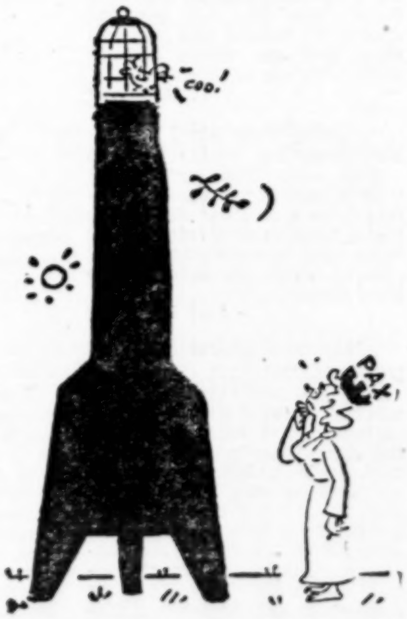

Canard Enchaine, Paris

PARIS ACTS TO PROVE HOW RIGHT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE WAS
Not three days after the Afro-Asian Conference ended, Paris moved troops into the Cameroons in West Africa to crush a "rebellion" reportedly organized by the Union of Population movement. A leader of the movement, Dr. Felix Moumie (above, l.), is shown at the Cairo parley. The French government has for years conducted a campaign of terror against popular movements in this trust territory.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE FROM CAIRO

The Afro-Asian Conference: What U.S. press distorted

By Cedric Belfrage

CAIRO

ON THE DAY after Christmas more than 500 delegates from 45 Asian and African peoples met here to do God's work of peace and goodwill, while their historic oppressors denounced them as tools of Muscovite atheists and dilated on their own "spiritual values." In fact, they were a reasonably representative gathering, under present conditions, of spokesmen for the two-thirds of the world which is not white.

The largest delegations after Egypt's own came from Japan (58), Iraq (28), China (24), Algeria and the U.S.S.R. (16 each). The Ethiopian, Tunisian, Moroccan, Malayan, Ghanaian, Burmese, Kuwaiti, Libyan, Thai, Japanese and Egyptian delegations included conservatives, still retaining a few illusions about the West.

Distinguished delegates included two ex-ministers from Jordan; an ex-Prime Minister, three senators and the Socialist Party labor leader from Syria; Yemen's vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; former ministers and MP's from Iraq; the Interior, Foreign and Commerce ministers from Sudan; four MP's (two Congress Party) from India, three from Malaya and one from Burma; four MP's, three ex-ministers or vice-ministers and

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HIS SLOGAN WAS: "WITH MALICE TOWARD ALL"

Rushmore: Life and death of an informer

ON THE NIGHT of Jan. 3, in a taxicab bound for a police station, Howard Rushmore shot to death his wife and himself. It was a flashy, sordid end to a flashy, sordid life.

Rushmore spent much of his 45 years spitting on his former associates as he went from one political camp to another, dangling scalps from his belt, seeking credit for suicides he had caused, forever confessing past sins in order to commit others under a banner inscribed: "With malice towards all." The tragedy, if one can be found in Rushmore, was that such a career became possible and profitable in the U.S. The greater tragedy lay in the lives that Rushmore helped to ruin.

Rushmore had carefully built up a legend for himself: his birth in a little frame shack on a farm in South Dakota; a heritage he sometimes ascribed to New England colonials and at others to Southern gentlefolk. (His grandfather, he said, had been a water-boy for the Confederate troops).

QUICK SWITCH: On Dec. 22, 1939, he was a reporter for the **Daily Worker**. On Dec. 23, 1939, he was writing for the bitterly anti-communist Hearst paper, the **N. Y. Journal-American**. For years afterward he worked simultaneously for witch-hunting Congressional committees and the paper, occasionally covering hearings in which he was the prize informer. To all who would listen he offered lists of names.

A reporter on the N. Y. **Daily News** recalled the time when Rushmore proudly exhibited to his colleagues a press clipping about the suicide of a school teacher who had been hounded out of a job by the inquisition. The **News** quoted its reporter: "Rushmore announced happily, 'I was responsible for that. That's the second one I testified against that committeed suicide.'"

When McCarthy was at the height of his power, Rushmore took leave from

(Continued on Page 4)

Start the New Year right

$V

If your address label reads "JAN-58" or earlier, your subscription is in arrears and is due for renewal NOW. To renew for one year, mail address label with $5. Don't delay, do it today!

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 197 E. 4th St., New York 9.

THE MAIL BAG

Down with snoopers

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Business will not be as good in 1958 as it was in 1956-7. It's about time the public reads the handwriting on the wall. Prices are going up and your dollar buys less. Those who were born 27 years ago do not know anything about a bread line. They think you are crazy if you tell them about a crash in this richest nation and it cannot happen here. Warehouses are chuck full of everything the workers produced and no money to buy it. I understand there is $23,000,000,000 or more in our Social Security fund but Uncle Sam has spent it and put in the till an IOU. This money should not be used for anything else but Social Security. All pensions should be federal and not less than $100 per month and do away with the snoopers act.

C. M. Cassill

Rallying point

BURLINGAME, CALIF.

How about "Full employment with a Socially Planned Economy," as a rallying slogan for the organizing of a third party? With four to six million people out of work we should have good success.

Jack M. Ostler

National picket line

NO. HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

We are told unemployment will reach about five million by early spring. I suggest we start the New Year by organizing a nation-wide picket line for jobs, no more lay offs. No more foreign give-away programs by our politicians as long as any of our own people are denied the American standard of living; a domestic program to build more homes, schools, hospitals, highways, a better program for our veterans; better care of our aged. Stop the war program and establish peace with all mankind.

Enclosed find renewal of the paper we enjoy so much.

Jane Coleman

New Old World

E. PALATKA, FLA.

Report just received from Moscow from a foremost U.S. sociologist, now touring the USSR:

"This city has changed stupendously in the 21 years since I was here. It is magnificent. Such streets, buildings, concerts, opera, ballet, people and generosity! They burst with talent and enthusiasm, I am tremendously impressed."

If socialism can accomplish so much while at the same time fighting the cold war, helping other countries and preparing against a threatening atomic war, it is bound to win in the end and then quickly build a new world for all mankind. No wonder the U.S.-British ruling class is trying by every trick to stave off peace. We must be watchful lest, in sheer desperation, they press the war button.

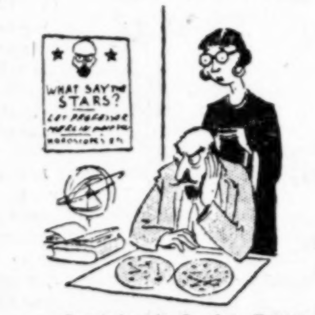
Bertie Lee Blossom

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Two years ago Jess Gorkin, editor of **Parade**, visited Russia and warned readers that, among other things, one of the Country's major menaces was its educational system—and the events of 1957 have borne out this conclusion.

—Oakland (Calif.) **Tribune, 12/27/57**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: Mrs. C.F. Hansen, Oakland, Calif.


WHAT SAY THE STARS?

Lancaster in London Express

"You realize, Circe, that thanks to this blasted moon we're going to have to recast all the Scorpios!"

Gifts for Greeks

CHICAGO, ILL.

Betty Ambatieles, wife of a political prisoner in Greece, needs gifts to be sent to people in Greece. Books on painting as well as paints and brushes are needed, also medical books, Russian language medical books, periodicals concerning furniture, books in French or English on the theatre, legal books in either language, trade union magazines and biographies of trade union and political figures. These are the kinds of books requested by the people of Greece. Send them to L. D. G., 376 Gray's Inn Road, London W. C. 1, England.

Name withheld

Without shame

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Permit me to congratulate you for the masterly and enlightening review of the man who went berserk and publicly and violently stripped himself and now calls himself "The Naked God." It seems truly ironic to me that Howard Fast should title his book by that name. He is, in the true meaning of the words, naked, standing before history, I am sure, without shame. This one article alone wrapped the GUARDIAN around my heart very snugly and I thank you for it.

Leon Herald

CCCO appeal

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

As long as young men are conscripted for military duty there will be conscientious objectors in trouble with the law.

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCO) was established in 1948 by representatives of religious, peace and civil liberties organizations to assist young men in difficulty with the draft law by reason of conscience. It has done a commendable job on a nation-wide basis counseling men, publishing literature and coordinating and sponsoring legal work. The results benefit all of us who are interested in preserving and promoting democratic ideals and religious liberty. We are firm believers in the rights of conscience. We earnestly solicit your financial assistance for the work of this committee. Checks should be made payable to the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Henry J. Cadbury,
Mordecai W. Johnson,
Pitirim A. Sorokin,
Norman Thomas

For a' that

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Would you please note that the stamps on the envelope with this note are of (a) the Sputnik and (b) Robbie Burns. Would you please also note that a request in the British House of Commons for a Burns 200th anniversary stamp was turned down. What was that saying about a prophet in his own country?

Archie Johnstone

265 years more?

WILBERFORCE, O.

Noting that the last six of Salem's witches were cleared on Aug. 28, when Gov. Furcolo of Massachusetts signed a resolution absolving them—265 years after they were hanged, I am thinking of writing Gov. Furcolo asking if they plan to wait another 265 years before absolving Sacco and Vanzetti.

W. Lou Tandy

Germ of truth?

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The "clean" bomb is a curious thing
With which to come to terms.
It's like a dose of arsenic
Completely free of germs.

Florence H. Luscomb

Best buy

EL CAJON, CALIF.

At $5 a year the GUARDIAN is still the "best buy" for information. There just isn't anywhere else to go for more, and even as much.

Bob Karger

For the few

NEW YORK, N.Y.

We learn from history — the Declaration of Independence notwithstanding — that governments are instituted among men to maintain a privileged few in possession of their privileges and keep the lower classes in their place.

Samuel Bruck

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the progressive newsweekly

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REPORT TO READERS

'Male shall embrace female'

AMONG OUR NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS was one 18 pages long (mimeographed) from Florence Luscomb in Cambridge, Mass. It was entitled "Some Informal Reflections" on the subject of "progressive movements and what they did to me." As a Progressive Party leader in New England 1948-56, Miss Luscomb once confided that she had worked in four Progressive Party presidential campaigns—Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose campaign of 1912, LaFollette's of 1925, Wallace's in '48 and Hallinan's in '52. But her first presidential vote, at the age of 33 after the Woman Suffrage Amendment, was in 1920 for Eugene V. Debs, a campaign in which she recalls that a Boston paper said the voters' choice seemed to be between Debs and duds.

Fresh out of college, Florence Luscomb pitched right into the Woman Suffrage fight.

"I stood speaking on soapboxes on street corners, I marched in parades, walked up and down Boston Common as a sandwich-woman to advertise a rally, I wrote leaflets, I painted a sign to hang on the elephant when the circus parade came to town. . . .

" I took part in campaigns for suffrage in New York, Maine, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia and in Great Britain. I spoke in three quarters of the cities and towns in Massachusetts, at one time making 222 speeches in 14 weeks.

WHAT DID I GET out of this ten years activity for woman suffrage? Well, for one thing, I got my American equality and victory for woman suffrage was acknowledged in the Constitution of a southwestern state with the amendment that "wherever in the law the word 'men' shall occur it is understood that male shall embrace female."

Also out of the suffrage fight she got what she feels was "an education more basic than anything taught in colleges. I met, swapped ideas with, came to know, every kind and condition of men and women, a cross-section of American humanity"—an acquaintance with which she has never thereafter lost touch.

The holocaust of the First World War won her to the peace movement and the struggle against militarization. In all the years since, she has found her political objectives for peace, human rights and economic security "frustrated by the fact that the people have no political vehicle through which they can shape government policies to their wishes." Hence she has taken an active part in various regroupment efforts, aiming always for the creation of a political party which would be "the instrument of labor, farmers and the common people generally."

AT 70, MISS LUSCOMB sees great change in process, even though "we have witnessed in the past 20 years such a destruction of our civil liberties as seems beyond belief."

But change will come, "make no mistake about that! . . . Change in institutions is inevitable . . . Where the hard crust of institutions will not reshape itself to the forces of history, the earthquake shatters the land. We should have learned this from our own history, when the solidified vested interests of slavery would not permit peaceful, evolutionary change and the change came about, nevertheless, at the hideous price of the convulsion of civil war.

"It is not the radicals who bring the menace of revolution; it is those who destroy the channels of freedom through which changes can flow peacefully."

And what changes does Miss Luscomb have in mind?

"I have the firm conviction that the only possible basis for a successful society is a cooperative economy of production for human needs, which is the underlying principle of socialism . . .

"Only when political democracy is completed by economic democracy, and the mechanisms of democratic control are so devised and perfected that the control really rests in the people, then and only then will mankind really achieve a free society."

WE ARE DELIGHTED and strengthened by our New Year's greeting from Florence Luscomb; and happy at the chance to share it with you to this meager extent. We wish we had the space to print it all, for we know you would enjoy it all. Perhaps if you wrote to her yourself (10 Kirkland Road, Cambridge 38, Mass.) she'd send you a full copy. If you do, it would be a happy thought to enclose a contribution: you can bet it will go to the best of good works—she is the dynamo of peace activity in New England, heads a Smith Act defense committee in her state; participates in socialist unity discussions in the Boston area; indeed, speaks softly but carries a big stick in behalf of all things good and beautiful.

—THE GUARDIAN

FAILURE OF A REVOLT

Venezuela — a warning of the future

By Elmer Bendiner

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY revolt of the Venezuelan Air Force was a lightning flash, momentarily illuminating a tormented landscape and warning of storms to come.

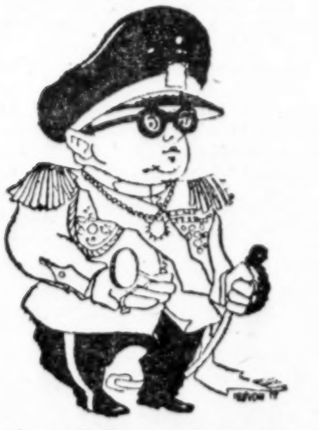
Rebels had seized Maracay, the nation's largest military base straddling the Pan American Highway 50 miles from the capital, Caracas. They had also taken over the town of Los Teques and radio stations broadcast hopeful communiques. That was as far as the revolt got. In Caracas two regiments joined the revolt and were quickly crushed. The Air Force sabre-jets buzzed the capital but did little damage. The Army and Navy failed to join the rising and apparently the people were not invited.

A Chilean diplomat reportedly told a Canadian diplomat of the preparations for the revolt. The Canadian tipped off the Venezuelan government. Within 24 hours after the revolt broke, the forces of Gen. Marcos Perez Jimenez were on their way to Maracay and some rebel leaders were flying to Colombia. Hundreds of other rebels were being rounded up by police.

RECORD OF A TYRANT: Gen. Jimenez, a corpulent and unexciting dictator, rules his country of 6,000,000 people, not with demagogy, but with brute force; concentration camps for opponents, police round-ups, torture and executions.

Venezuela had a dismal precedent in the 27-year nightmare rule of the incredibly bloody President Juan Vicente Gomez who died, still reigning savagely, in 1935. For ten years the generals who surrounded Gomez maintained a corrupt hold of the army and the country. Men like Perez Jimenez found their way to the public trough blocked. He and two other discontented generals joined the rising democratic tide and overthrew the administration of Pres. Medina Angarita in 1945. The country overwhelmingly backed the democratic movement, Accion Democratica, which installed Romulo Betancourt as its first president.

Under Accion Democratica trade unions flourished. New Deal legislation far in advance of the Wagner Act was put into operation. In 1947 Venezuela's first honest election under universal suffrage overwhelmingly sent to the Presidency the novelist and democrat Romulo Gallegos. One year later Col. Perez Jimenez, then chief of staff, with the help of a junta, drove Gallegos out of office and returned Venezuela to tyranny.



DEMOCRACY CRUSHED: Swiftly Accion Democratica was outlawed along with all other serious opposition. A concentration camp on a fever-ridden island in the Guasano river was set up to accommodate trade union leaders and others. The tales of torture from Guasano moved even AFL leaders to protest. In 1951 the oil workers went on strike. This is the way Matthew Woll for the AFL and Jacob Potofsky for the CIO described the events in a formal protest to the UN Economic and Social Council:

VENEZUELA: MAGNIFICENT SKYSCRAPERS AND STARVING COUNTRYSIDE
The prosperity from the oil wells does not go to the people

"The Government resorted to brutal measures to break the walk-out. It cut off all water, gas and electricity to the homes of striking workers. Members of the National Guard broke into the workers' homes to seize the foodstuffs the strikers had on hand. The free trade union movement was destroyed and the principal democratic trade union leaders . . . were forced into hiding; others were jailed without any right to appear before a court."

In 1952 the Junta thought an election was safe and would look rather well before the upcoming conference of American States scheduled for that year in Caracas. Despite almost complete suppression of any opposition, the vote went 2-1 against the Junta. The Junta unhesitatingly declared itself re-elected, despite the balloting, and proceeded to stack the Congress with deputies on the secret police payroll.

THE PLEBISCITE: In 1957 the Administration of Perez Jimenez decided not to trust to the vagaries of an election. Instead it scheduled a plebiscite for Dec. 15 to decide whether or not Perez Jimenez should serve five more years. In November the students at the University of Caracas went on strike in protest against the plebiscite. That was diconcerting to the dictatorship because the student body had been heavily infiltrated with police agents; the University was under strict surveillance; no outsider had been permitted to enter its gates. During the strike students were arrested wholesale. When mothers marched in protest they were tear-gassed and clubbed. The plebiscite was held on schedule. There was no registration of voters. Each one who wanted to vote was given a red and a blue card. If he dropped the blue one in the box, it was a "Yes" vote for Perez Jimenez. A red card was a "No" vote. Most employers advised employes who wanted to keep their jobs to carry the red card on them as proof they had dropped the blue one in the box. The plebiscite was hailed as overwhelming support for the regime and the inauguration date was set for April 19. Then came the Air Force revolt which exploded in mid-air but it gave the jitters to the regime in Caracas and in Washington.

OIL AT BOTTOM: Perez Jimenez rules what author Harvey O'Connor calls "the province of Venezuela." The U.S. has $3,000,000,000 invested in Venezuela which, according to the N.Y. **Times,** moved the State Dept. to adopt an attitude of "Don't rock the boat." Standard Oil and Socony share the oil fields with Royal Dutch Shell and Mene Grande Oil Co. U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel have dug into the prodigious iron mountain ranges. The rate of profit is the most handsome in the world. Under the dictatorship the oil companies have doubled their rate of profit. In the years 1950-1954 they took out more in profits than the total value of all their investments. Venezuela produces 2,200,000 barrels of oil every day; it is second only to the U.S. in oil production and the largest oil exporter in the world.

Venezuela is described as prosperous. Caracas has magnificent skyscrapers, broad avenues and showpiece housing done in tasteful pastel colors and sleek modern design. It has frigidaires, radios and cadillacs. Ford, General Motors and Chrysler turn out their cars from Venezuelan assembly lines. Installment plan buying has planted TV antennas on "ranchos" but these are shacks built on heaps of refuse away from the center of the gilded capital. Hundreds of thousands have fled from a starved countryside to sleep under bridges in the capital. The cost of living is the highest in the world. Only 10% of the people share in what prosperity seeps down from the oil wells. Half the population is illiterate; 40% of the children have no schools or teachers.

DULLES' BLESSING: There are less cattle on the plains than there were in 1912. Venezuela must pay U.S. prices plus shipping for much of its needs. It produces only half the milk, meat, corn and one-third of the vegetables it consumes.

The Creole Petroleum Corp., an arm of Standard Oil of N.J., speaks glowingly of Perez Jimenez' Venezuela as "a good friend and good neighbor and our best customer in South America." The Chase Natl. Bank has hailed "the general pattern set by Venezuela." The State Dept. has pronounced it a bastion of the "free world." Secy. Dulles in 1952 said:

"Venezuela is a country that has adopted the kind of policies which we think the other countries of South America should adopt; namely . . . which make a climate that is attractive to foreign capital to come in."

POWELL-SCHUMAN CASE

Wirin hopes he'll bring witnesses back from China

IN HONOLULU Dec. 30, on the first leg of his trip to China to obtain testimony for the Powell-Schuman sedition defense case in California, attorney A. L. Wirin told the press he would seek evidence to show that the U.S. supported "corrupt and terroristic government in S. Korea: that the S. Koreans desired to invade N. Korea and were supported by the U.S., and that American planes bombed the China mainland during the Korean War."

He said he intended to interview some 150 witnesses and hoped to bring some of them back to the U.S. within the next 90 days. His clients, John W. and Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, were editors of the **China Monthly Review,** published in English in Shanghai before the Korean War. They were indicted on charges of sedition on their return to the U.S. for publishing stories in which the U.S. was accused of aggression before the Korean War, germ warfare and stalling the Panmunjom truce negotiations.

$12 A DAY EXPENSES: Attorney Wirin's trip was ordered by Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman and was finally agreed to by the State Dept. after long opposition. Wirin thus became the first U.S. citizen to obtain a passport to go to China since the Korean War, and holds the first license to exchange U.S. money for Chinese. Under the court order, the government is paying his transportation, plus 7c a mile for travel in China and North Korea, and a regular government $12-a-day allowance for living expenses.

In Honolulu Wirin, who is well known as counsel for the So. Calif. Civil Liberties Union and as one of counsel for the Hawaii Seven Smith Act victims, applied for Federal Court permission to take a deposition in Tokyo from Yoichi Fujii, another client of Wirin's in a citizenship proceeding. Fujii lost U.S. citizenship for serving in the Japanese army during World War II. He is seeking to regain it.

On the Hawaii Seven, Wirin told Honolulu reporters that in view of the recent Supreme Court decisions on Smith Act trials, "it would be the sheerest folly and the most manifest inconsistency" to attempt to re-try any of them.

EMOTIONAL JOURNEY
Attorney Wirin will have American company in China in the person of the mothers of three Americans imprisoned there on espionage convictions. The State Dept. relented after long refusing them permission to leave. The mothers, shown above at their departure, reached China Jan. 6.

COPS TAKE PICTURES OF PICKETS IN LOUISIANA STRIKE
It took 8 months to win this one at the Godchaux sugar refinery

UNIONS NEEDED MORE THAN EVER

Organizing in South halted by race hate and violence

By Lawrence Emery

TRADE UNION organization in the South is practically at a standstill today. A labor organizer's life has never been a happy one in Dixie, but it is worse now. Fritz Daniel, AFL-CIO organizing official in Washington in charge of the South with 80 organizers in the field, told the **Wall St. Journal** last month: "They're beating the hell out of us down there."

AFL-CIO Atlanta organizer Charles H. Gillman says: "They've killed us in some spots." Carey Haigler, AFL-CIO regional director for the Carolinas, reports: "We're marking time, breaking into an industry here and there." Unions are losing Natl. Labor Board elections and lately have taken to calling off pending elections for fear of defeat. The AFL-CIO textile workers have abandoned an ambitious organizing drive in Burlington Industries, largest textile company in the nation with a large chain of mills throughout the South.

Benjamin D. Segal, director, Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, concludes a recent study: "Unionism is on the rack in the South today."

5,000 NEW PLANTS: But unionism is needed in Dixie now more than ever before. Although the region is still predominantly agricultural, industrialization beginning with World War II has grown rapidly. Between 1946 and 1956, more than 5,000 new plants, each with 25 or more workers, have been added in the region.

Some of these are run-away plants from the North attracted by tax and other concessions and the Dixie boast of "cooperative" and "loyal" labor. But new industries are settling in the South, too. The chemical, synthetic fibers and electronics industries are expanding rapidly. General Electric has opened 19 new major plants in the South in the past decade. Atomic energy installations, aircraft plants and missile production centers are also growing.

But in spite of this recent rapid growth, the Southern wage differential remains and is the biggest challenge to labor, both North and South. In the month of August, 1957, average hourly earnings in the 11 Southern states were $1.63. This compared with the national average of $2.07, a 21% difference of 44c an hour. Southern workers also receive far less than their Northern brothers in fringe benefits. And several Southern states are well below the Southern average.

THE WHITE COUNCILS: There is also a racial differential. Unskilled Negro workers receive about 14% less than unskilled whites. For Negro and white workers with a college level of training, the gap is as high as 48%. The average per capita income of the South is about two-thirds of the national figure.

Natural employer resistance to unionism is still the basic reason for labor difficulties in the South, but the problem has been highly aggravated in recent years by the desegregation question and the rise of White Citizens Councils which are as anti-labor as they are anti-Negro.

In at least two plant elections involving the AFL-CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, pictures showing IUE president James B. Carey dancing with a Negro girl have been distributed. The union protested this as an unfair labor practice and Carey has called on the NLRB to outlaw the "swelling barrage of race hate" directed at unions, but no NLRB ruling has yet been made. Several employers' letters to their workers have included this sentence: "The unions are working day and night, pouring out the money which they collect in dues, in an effort to eliminate segregation and to bring about integration . . . as rapidly as possible."

SECESSION MOVES: Many white trade unionists are also members of White Citizens Councils and similar organizations. This has led to secession movements, with efforts to take locals out of their parent organizations, to form "independent" unions on a straight jimcrow basis. A 1,500-member local of the American Federation of Teachers broke away when the AFT nationally voted to merge separate white and Negro locals.

Most established unions are managing to hold their own, but new organization is pretty effectively blocked. Some Southern states now require union organizers to be licensed, at a cost of up to $2,500 a year. Efforts to form a jimcrow Southern Federation of Labor in opposition to the AFL-CIO have so far failed, but some labor spokesmen concede that with competent leadership it could succeed.

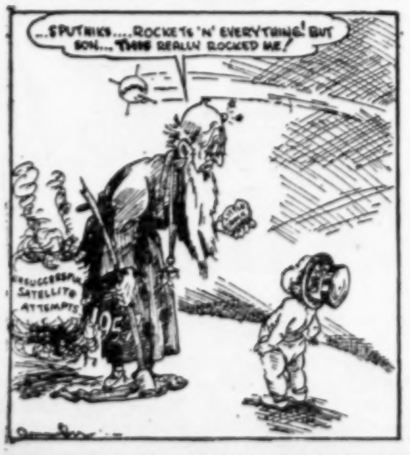
AN ORGANIZER'S LIFE: What life is like for a union organizer in the Deep South is suggested by John Henry Hall, Negro field representative of the AFL-CIO United Packinghouse Workers, in a report from Selma, Ala., published in his union paper for December. He cites employer defiance of NLRB procedures and inaction by the NLRB itself. Active unionists are fired, many workers are too frightened to attend a union meeting, and plants in the area still pay less than the legal minimum of $1 an hour. He writes:

"Ninety-eight percent of the producttion employes in these plants which we are now working on were colored; but since we started activities in this city, over 300 of these employes have been fired and replaced with white employes and at the same time have been 'blackballed' from getting jobs in and around Selma. Many of these employes are female and have large families to support. They are really seeing it tough."

He concludes his report: "This is a very dangerous place for a labor organizer. Two or three weeks before I came in, all of the organizing committee for the AFL-CIO were forced to leave town under threats and intimidations.

"A lot of tension has been created also by segregationists. In fact, most of the professional people in Selma are so afraid they won't take a labor organizer into their homes.

"However, I will try to hang around as long as it is necessary."


...SPUTNIKS....ROCKETS 'N' EVERYTHING! BUT SON... THIS REALLY ROCKED ME!
UNSUCCESSFUL SATELLITE ATTEMPTS

Commodore in Chicago Defender
BETTER LUCK, 1958

TO KOREA—AND DEATH

U.S. resumes effort to deport David Hyun

ON UNSUPPORTED GROUNDS that conditions have so changed in S. Korea that an anti-Syngman Rhee deportee can be sent there without danger of death or imprisonment, the government has resumed its effort to deport David Hyun, Los Angeles architect accused of membership in the Communist Party.

The Hyun family, all now in the U.S., are outspoken opponents of the Rhee regime. In proceedings begun in November, the Justice Dept. served notice on David Hyun that it had canceled a stay of deportation granted in 1954. At a closed hearing at which Hyun was represented by attorney John Porter, acting for the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Immigration and Naturalization service produced no evidence to indicate that Hyun's life would be safe in Rhee's Korea.

Porter obtained a continuance until April 28.

THE GREAT DAYS—WHEN McCARTHY WAS IN FLOWER AND COHN AND SCHINE BLOOMED

Rushmore's death

(Continued from Page 1)

the **Journal-American** to work full-time for the Inquistion as McCarthy's research director. McCarthy often went to the hunt with Rushmore on one side and Roy Cohn on the other. But Rushmore quarreled with Cohn and McCarthy's other bright young man, David Schine. Rushmore left, taking with him McCarthy's blessing as "one of the greatest living Americans." He went back to the **Journal-American** blasting Cohn and Schine but sparing McCarthy in his stories.

SEX AND SANCTIMONY: When his attacks nettled some McCarthyites and when his tabs at night spots grew too high, the **Journal-American** let him go. He then went to **Confidential**, exposing sex with the same penchant for names he had shown in his days as political inquisitor. As he had done all his life, he turned informer against his publisher Robert Harrison when **Confidential** was being sued. Like most informers, he delighted in the breast-beating, sanctimonious scene in which he could accuse others. In the current issue of the **Christian Herald** he had his final say:

"To **Confidential's** millions of readers, I say this. My conscience is clear. I am out. Are you?"

He had drifted in the meantime to the girlie magazines and when he died he bore accreditation as the outdoors editor of something called **True War**.

Rushmore bedeviled not only his associates but his wives as well. In 1936 he married Ruth Garvin. They had one daughter. When they were separated in 1943 his wife charged that he had beaten her and publicly threatened to kill her. In 1945 when he married Francis Everitt McCoy, women's editor of the **Journal-American**, his first wife tried to have him jailed for bigamy, charging they were never divorced. His second wife, after leaving the **Journal-American**, was pulled out of the East River in a suicide attempt. She was recruited to Alcoholics Anonymous.

Shortly before last Christmas his wife moved out of their apartment. Last Friday night, he forced himself into a cab she had hailed. They quarreled. Mrs. Rushmore ordered the cabbie to drive to the nearest police station. Then, as they continued to bicker, Rushmore shot his wife and then himself.

TIME OF THE TOAD: If the nation had been totally debased by the Inquisition and the parade of informers in recent years, it is not unlikely that Rushmore might have ended differently, perhaps at peace with himself and, in the eyes of some, a hero and a model for the young. It hasn't happened that way. The informers seem to end far worse than their victims.

Matthew Cvetic climaxed an informer's career in Pittsburgh's St. Francis Hospital as a chronic alcoholic, suffering from mental disorders. Manning Johnson, Paul Crouch, Joseph Mazzei had to be dropped from the payroll when their perjuries reached such psychopathic proportions that they became embarrassing. William Teto, who turned in 45 of his fellow workers in a Massachusetts General Electric plant, lived out his life in friendless poverty, relying on occasional hand-outs from an organization called "The Friends of Sen. McCarthy." George Hewitt died in misery and his family struggled on a relief pittance and a social security allotment accrued during Hewitt's employment by the Communist Party.

The moral of these sordid stories is not that informing does not pay. Occasionally it pays quite well. The significant aspect of the matter is that even in the time of the toad the toad rarely ends as a man.

MAIN TARGET ON THE DIXIE FLANK

Texas fights its way toward 20th century

By Louis E. Burnham

SINCE 1954 THE FOES of segregation have conducted their battle with well-defined tactical aims. They would move forward under the umbrella of Supreme Court decisions immediately to capture the flanks of jimcrow in the border states. From this vantage point they would wear down the dead-end resistance of the hard-core states: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina.

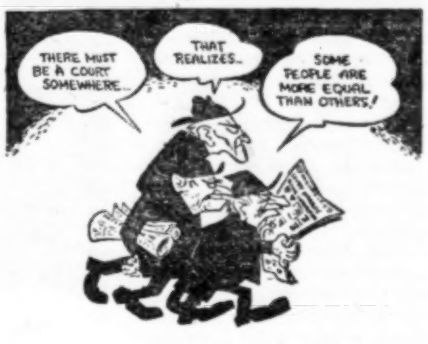
Successful integration of schools in Maryland, Kentucky and the District of Columbia have all but secured the northern flank. On the western wing progress was registered last year with large-scale desegregation in Oklahoma and beginnings in a handful of Arkansas school districts. In fact, when Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus provoked the Little Rock crisis last September he was making a desperate attempt to throw back one salient of this double-columned advance on the deep-South bastion of segregation.

But Arkansas, celebrated as it has become, is not the main prize on the western, or left, flank of the Dixiecrat's heartland. That could only be Texas, biggest, boldest and braggin'est of all the United States.

THREE FRONTS: Since Little Rock, the battle over integration has probably been more heated in Texas than any place else. Though neither side can claim a conclusive victory, three recent skirmishes on the legal, legislative and electoral fronts have served as major proving grounds in a continuing struggle.

THE LEGAL FRONT: Last Dec. 27 the Fifth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ruled that the Dallas, Tex., school board need not carry out a lower court order to desegregate its public schools beginning Jan. 27. Last September Federal Judge William H. Atwell had ordered integration of the schools with open reluctance and only after the same Appeals Court had twice reversed his dismissal of suits brought on behalf of 27 Negro school children.

In its latest decision the Appeals Court contended that Judge Atwell had acted too hastily in carrying out its mandate for integration. The school authorities, it claimed, "should be accorded a reasonable further opportunity promptly to meet their primary responsibiliity."


THERE MUST BE A COURT SOMEWHERE...
THAT REALIZES...
SOME PEOPLE ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS!

Etta Hulme in Texas Observer

NAACP spokesmen pointed out that the school board has had three years to start integration since the original suit was filed Feb. 5, 1955.

In ordering further delay the Court referred to the May, 1955 ("all deliberate speed"), ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court. Observers feared that with the growth of white supremacy pressures since Little Rock, Southern federal jurists might increasingly seek out and apply the loopholes provided in this ruling in order to slow down the pace of integration.

Dallas would have been the first big city in Texas to try integration. More than 100 Texas school districts have integrated, but none of them is in East Texas where 90% of the almost-million Texas Negroes live. Houston is scheduled to desegregate its schools this coming September and observers were waiting to see whether the Court ruling will affect its plans.

THE LEGISLATIVE FRONT: The sharp differences between East and West Texas were also underscored in the debate surrounding three anti-integration bills passed by a special session of the Legislature in mid-December. The bills, all supported by Gov. Price Daniel, would: (1) authorize closing of public schools where federal "force" is used to accomplish integration; (2) force NAACP branches to divulge their membership on orders of county judges; (3) grant a $50,000 fund to the State Attorney General for defense of local school boards in desegregation suits.

The liberal weekly Texas **Observer** vigorously opposed all three measures. It pointed out that the so-called "anti-troops" bill actually "lets school boards close their schools on a finding of a threat of violence, whether troops are in sight or not. This makes violence profitable for racists."

The San Antonio **Express-News** described the registration bill as "an insult and a threat to all Texas organizations," and the Dallas **News** commented: "We have to keep reminding ourselves that colored peoples have the same right of petition as other people." Jim Sticker, a Corpus Christi architect and former Nueces County Republican chairman, said when the Pool (registration) bill passed he'd join the NAACP because: "If enough uninvolved Americans assist in protection of minority rights we will never have an American Hitler."

HISTORIC FILIBUSTER: Two Americans who were very much involved were Sens. Henry Gonzales of San Antonio and Abraham Kazen of Laredo. These two Senators, representing districts with predominantly Mexican-American populations, conducted the first anti-segregation filibuster in the memory of most observers. Gonzales spoke for 20 hours and six minutes. His argument: the "anti-troop" bill was really a "school children lockout bill." Kazen, who spoke for three hours, declared: "The bill will have four results: government by mob, military occupation of our schools and the inviting of the federal government to come in and open schools under their control, and uneducated children."

The bills passed, but not by the lopsided "Ja" majorities by which similar legislation has been greeted in other states. In fact, the Senate vote for the Pool (registration) bill was 13-12. Clearly a number of legislators were not so anxious to accomplish what the **Observer** described as the bill's object: "to expose Negroes in East Texas who ask for desegregation to economic coercion and physical danger."

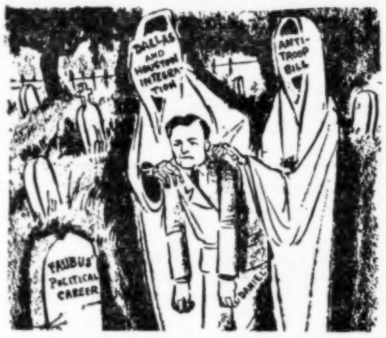
THE ELECTORAL FRONT: Mayoralty elections in Houston proved the third major battle ground between liberal and reactionary groupings within the Democratic party. On Dec. 3 a record number of voters went to the polls and administered 11-term incumbent Mayor Oscar Holcombe a "defeat in detail." Holcombe had raised the race issue in the campaign by accusing his opponent Lewis Cutrer of promising "a large Negro organization that he'd integrate the city's swimming pools and open jobs at City Hall to Negroes that are now staffed by whites."

The result, as described by the **Observer**, was that "the voters of Houston, largest city of the South, have dealt a stunning rebuke to a cmpaign which badgered Negroes and union labor by electing Lewis Cutrer mayor in a landslide that buried 11-term Mayor Oscar Holcombe under a majority of about 28,000 votes." Final count was: Cutrer, 69,312; Holcombe, 39,154.

The Houston **Post** reported: "In only one of the politically distinct areas of the city did Holcombe lead his opponent. That was in the economically upper class River Oaks and Tanglewood precincts, where 52.7% of the eligible voters turned out and gave Holcombe 63% of their votes.

In the boxes in 26 Negro precincts Cutrer got 12,684 of 13,394 votes cast—94.7%.

END OF AN ERA? U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough hailed Cutrer's 7-4 victory in these words: "In short, Texas is beginning to wake up politically and may well be expected to march into the Twentieth Century governmentally within the next four years."



Bartlett in Texas Observer

Ghosts of Christmas Past and Future

Labor's Daily commented (12/10/57): "Following upon the resounding victory of Sen. Ralph Yarborough earlier this year, who was subjected to the same kind of attempted smear by reactionary opponents, the Cutrer victory seemed to indicate that the era of race-hating and labor-baiting as a platform with which to defeat liberal candidates is drawing to its end, at least in Texas."

Washington pressed

(Continued from Page 1)

millan—reported on Dec. 30 as ready to turn thumbs down on top-level talks and to demand disarmament agreement from Moscow first—changed his tune in his Jan. 4 broadcast to the nation. Still insisting on disarmament agreements and justifying U.S. missile bases in Britain, Macmillan nevertheless suggested East-West discussions for "a solemn pact of non-aggression."

EVEN ADENAUER: Similarly prodded by the press and public, French Premier Felix Gaillard and West German President Theodor Heuss spoke in favor of summit talks. Gaillard, of course, hoped through top-level talks to hold on to Algeria. President Heuss, normally a figure-head, took the spotlight from Chancellor Adenauer by hinting that the Chancellor might seriously consider neutralization of Central Europe, including Germany. The press construed some of his remarks "as criticism of the conduct of foreign affairs by Secy. of State Dulles" (N. Y. **Times,** 1/1).

Public opinion abroad not only supported East-West summit talks but also seemed to pinpoint its demand on a neutral zone in central Europe. The N.Y. **Herald Tribune's** London correspondent Don Cook reported (12/30/57): "In the search for some 'basic ground' for negotiations, the idea of a 'denuclearization' of a zone in central Europe is gaining ground rapidly at London and, evidently, elsewhere in Western Europe."

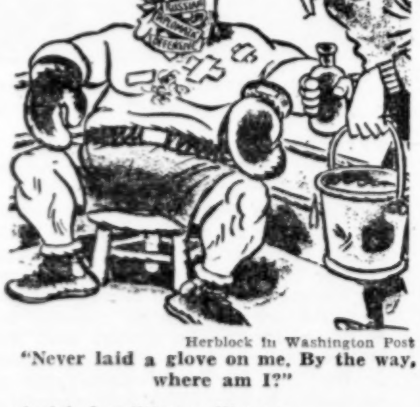
PRESIDENT'S DEAF EAR: In the U.S., more people than ever before urged summit talks, a ban on nuclear weapons tests and acceptance of a neutral zone in central Europe (see box on Quaker petitions, p. 9).

Columnist Drew Pearson reported (1/4) that a group of top American businessmen, all of them Republicans and most of them original backers of President Eisenhower, recently met and concluded that U.S. foreign policy had become deadlocked under Dulles. Pearson said: "[They] believed several of [Soviet Premier Bulganin's] ideas offered avenues for further discussion. One was Bulganin's offer of a free, neutral zone between the West and Russia; another, his offer of a non-aggression pact with the U.S.; another, his offer to ban all arms shipment to the Middle East."

The group sent a confidential delegation to see the President "with the idea of persuading him to circumvent the sit-tight policy of Dulles." The President, according to Pearson, turned a deaf ear to the delegation, saying in substance, "The more I see of Foster, the more he impresses me. I consider him the greatest Secretary of State the U.S. has ever had."

Harold Stassen, the President's special disarmament adviser, was given little chance of success against the wily Dulles.

PIECEMEAL SETTLEMENT: Secy. Dulles, meanwhile, continued dishing out his stale arguments against Moscow-Washington talks, and spinning the web of global military alliances.



Herblock in Washington Post

"Never laid a glove on me. By the way, where am I?"

He opposed bilateral talks with the Soviet Union because, he said, the Soviet Union was thus offering a "deal" to "divide up the world" between the two super powers. Morton H. Cowden, Columbia University lecturer on Government and Law, in a letter to the **Times** (1/3), called this nonsense, cited a long and impressive list of successes in previous bilateral negotiations and said:

"The crux of the problem boils down to the intransigence of the U.S. toward reaching a settlement with the Soviet Union on four limited, definable, major issues: the banning of nuclear explosions, the status quo in Eastern Europe, the admission of China to the UN, and the recognition of the new China by the U.S. It is on this level of specific and manageable problems that the Soviet Union aims to strike a bargain with the U.S. . . . A piecemeal settlement might very well lead to the cracking of two hard nuts: Germany and disarmament."

TALKING GIANTS: Dulles drew support for his "positions of strength" posture from the Jan. 5 Rockefeller Fund report which, in substance, agreed with what has been leaked concerning the Gaither report. Undaunted by his failure to enlist the wholehearted support of the Organization of American States (U.S. plus Latin American countries) for closer cooperation with NATO, Dulles announced he would attend the Baghdad Pact meeting at Ankara on Jan. 27 and try to sell them the same idea.

The rising demand abroad for summit talks seemed liable to be frustrated unless it is supported by a wider, more united public demand in the U.S. Declaring that the Soviet Union is giving signs of "great self-confidence" and "quite genuine concern for the future of a world" threatened with nuclear disaster, columnist Joseph Alsop said the success or failure of top-level Moscow-Washington talks cannot be decided without trying.

He added: "But there is one thing that can be told, here and now, with absolute certainty. While John Foster Dulles is Secretary of State a dialogue of giants is impossible."

THE STATE DEPT., ASIA AND LITTLE ROCK

'The Lady from Philadelphia'

On Dec. 27 the CBS-TV network carried an hour-long program entitled "The Lady From Philadelphia." It was a documentary report of a trip through Asia made by Marian Anderson, the great contralto, under the auspices of the State Dept. "Just be yourself," was the only advice she got from the State Dept. briefing officers, Miss Anderson said, and she was. As a person and as a singer her reception was both magnificent and moving. But what propaganda effect did her journey have in favor of the U.S.? The following story, excerpted from a column by "Serendib" in the Tribune, *a weekly of Colombo, Ceylon, provides part of the answer. It also offers an Asian view of U.S. propaganda in general.*

MARIAN ANDERSON IN INDIA
With the Bombay Symphony Orchestra

I MISSED the Marian Anderson recital. When I got round to making the reservation, all seats had gone. But in a way I am glad I missed going to this show. I am one of those peculiar beings who keeps thinking the **wrong** things at different places. At the Marian Anderson show I would have been haunted with thoughts of Little Rock and the Klu Klux Klan. But more than this, I would have been distressed that Paul Robeson is a virtual prisoner in the U.S.A., as he had been denied a passport because he thinks differently from John Foster Dulles.

Marian Anderson and Althea Gibson may be excellent counter-propaganda for Little Rock. The Negro athlete, Rafer Johnson, will make many and good friends for the American people, but it is not possible to wipe out Little Rock, Alabama, and the whole business of color discrimination by parading a few distinguished and talented American Negroes round the world. After all, they are show pieces when they go around at State Department expense, but when they get back they are "broke" (as Althea Gibson has confessed). What matters is what happens back home in the U.S., not to Marian Anderson, or Althea Gibson, or Rafer Johnson. What is important is what happens to the Negroes as a whole.

It is very nearly a century since Abraham Lincoln raised the battle cry to end Negro slavery. From what we know about happenings today, particularly in the South U.S., it is clear that the land of Mark Twain has not progressed very far in the matter of color discrimination. Even in the Northern areas, there seems to be an undercurrent of effective color discrimination. Not so very long ago, Charlie Gunawardene, the news editor of the [Colombo] **Daily News,** now on a tour of the U.S.A., mentioned in one of his dispatches that he was finding it difficult to get lodgings in New York because of the color of his skin.

AMERICAN "counter-propaganda" is as naive as its propaganda. In two leading cinemas this week, the exhibitors showed lengthy newsreels about American efforts to send up rockets and satellites. In the reality of the two sputniks now circling the earth, what the commentators in the newsreel said about the tremendous achievements of the U.S.A. elicited hoots and ridicule not only from the gallery but also from respectable folks.

Eisenhower too seems to have fallen a victim to advertising publicists who seem to be in charge of the propaganda machine of the U.S.A. He has made his claims for American Science according to the rules and methods of the American Advertising Association, but it has probably had as much effect as an advertisement in the **Saturday Evening Post** in respect of a much contested product. Bulganin has quietly asked Eisenhower to send up a satellite to back his claims.

If the U.S.A. wants to win friends and influence peoples, American scientists must speak about scientific matters—not advertising copy-writers. The question is often asked: Why is the U.S.A. unable to make friends in spite of its vast aid programme, its stupendous propaganda machine and in spite of its truly remarkable achievements? The answer is simple. Advertisements in **Saturday Evening Post**, or **Playboy**, do not win friends or influence people—and for the same reason Eisenhower's speeches, or Dulles' outbursts, do not produce the desired results. Further, it is not enough to talk of anti-colonialism—acts must justify the claims. So also in rocket missiles and satellites.

WHAT LIES AHEAD?

West Indies Federation inaugurated

AFTER NINE YEARS of bitter discussion, Britain's Caribbean possessions last week started on the rocky road to commonwealth status. The British West Indies Federation was born on Jan. 3 with the inauguration of Lord Hailes as the federation's first governor general.

Once the happy hunting ground of such 17th century buccaneers as Captain Kidd and Sir Henry Morgan, the federated islands in March will elect a 45-member House of Representatives. The governor will appoint 19 senators. A Council of State (the prime minister, three senators, seven representatives and three officials appointed by the governor) will be the chief policy-making body.

FIVE YEARS OR TEN? Recalling what happened in neighboring British Guiana, where the electorate twice swept progressive Dr. Cheddi Jagan into power, Britain gave the West Indies a severely restricted constitution. The governor retains veto power and the Crown reserves the right to enact legislation by orders-in-council regarding defense, foreign affairs, financial stability.

Trinidad's Prime Minister Eric Williams called it a "colonial constitution." Jamaica's' Prime Minister Norman Manley—who stands the best chance of becoming the federation's first Prime Minister—called it a distinct advance. Pessimists say it will take ten years for the federation to reach commonwealth status; Manley's prediction is five.

Strung like sparkling beads across a thousand miles of emerald sea, the islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Tobago, the Leewards and the Windwards will comprise the federation. Their sugar-rum-molasses economy has recently been bolstered by the development of American- and British-owned oil, asphalt and bauxite. But the people have remained so poor that they migrate in droves to Britain and the U.S. as low-paid workers even though many islands remain under-populated.

United Nations Photo
IN JAMAICA: THE BENT BACK, THE STRUGGLE FOR A LIVING
A worker builds up an irrigation canal alongside a rice paddy

STAY AWAY, SON: Washington is as interested as London in the "security" of American and British investments in the Caribbean. But in such white supremacy strongholds as Barbados — which British residents fondly call Little England or Bimshire — the plantation owners see the handwriting on the wall: the **Christian Science Monitor** reported that British residents who always send their children to schools in England, Canada or the U.S. are now encouraging the youngsters to stay away and make their living elsewhere.

Conflict between the West Indies and the U.S. has already arisen over Chaguaramas, an 18-square-mile jut of land a few miles from Port of Spain, Trinidad. The federation decided to build its capital in the island of Trinidad — free of color bar — to balance the more populous Jamaica, and chose the most beautiful Chaguaramas peninsula as the capital site.

The U.S., however, has a $100,000,000 naval base in Chaguaramas and is now building a guided missile-tracking station. With its customary insensitivity to colonial feelings, Washington has refused to relinquish Chaguaramas although federation leaders have offered St. Lucia as an alternative site. Discussion has been fruitless; a commission was to meet again in Washington on Jan. 13 on the issue.

GO SOME PLACE ELSE: This has become the hottest political issue in the islands. Newspapers have warned the U.S. not to flout the popular sentiment and new-born pride. Trinidad's ruling People's National Party formally endorsed the "demand" for the return of Chaguaramas. Manley called continued U.S. occupation "insulting." Barbados' Prime Minister Grantley Adams said the federation was in a position to tell the "Americans to get out and go some place else."

The U.S. acquired the Chaguaramas base from Britain in 1941 under a 99-year lease for 50 overage destroyers. It has been suggested that Britain dust off the destroyers and give them back to the U.S. in full payment for the base. But the U.S. is hanging on to Chaguaramas as an anchor point in its "defensive system" (Panama Canal, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic) and as part of its missile-tracking network along a 5,000-mile range from Patrick Air Force Base in Florida to Britain's Ascension Island in the middle South Atlantic.

A BEACON LIGHT: Despite the constitutional shortcomings, there is much to be said for federation. Under a planned economy, it can bring prosperity to all the islands by pooling the efforts of each island to achieve economic self-sufficiency. It can also assist specialization on the basis of available raw materials and labor.

But the federation faces an uphill fight towards full freedom. Besides the plantation owners, U.S. (Texas Oil) and British oil companies and the American Reynolds Metal Co. (bauxite) can be expected to try to influence political development to maintain their preserves.

POPULAR PRESSURE: The left-wing movement has not yet recovered from the split in its ranks after the 1951 local elections. The so-called big three—Jamaica's Manley, Trinidad's Williams and Barbados' Adams—have been charged by West Indians with being too ready to compromise with London and Washington. But even they have felt the popular pressure for faster progress. Speaking at Lord Hailes' inauguration ceremony, Manley referred to Britain's "parsimonious attitude to the new federation;" Williams called the new, predominantly Negro, nation "undernourished, poor and without a home of its own."

The conflict over the U.S. base and possible future conflict over foreign investments which drain profit away from the islands indicate the obstacles the federation will have to remove. But hard as the road ahead may be, British Guiana serves as a beacon for the West Indies Federation.

Guilt feeling

AN ABILENE, TEX., JURY returned a "not guilty" verdict in the case of Claude Eatherly, 39, former Air Force major charged with breaking into two post offices in April, 1956.

A psychiatrist testifieu that Eatherly, who flew a reconnaisance plane in the first atomic raid on Hiroshima and then led in the bomber, is suffering from a guilt feeling because of his part in the raid.

Since his discharge from the Air Force in 1947, Eatherly has spent most of his time in Veterans Administration hospitals' psychiatric wards for treatment of a "neurosis with psychotic manifestations."

Cincinnati **Post,** 12/11

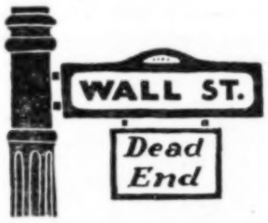
THE JOB AHEAD FOR THE AMERICAN LEFT

The rapidly approaching crisis of desperation

By Hobart McKean

THIS COUNTRY, and indeed the whole world, is in grave peril. The comparative few who know the truth about this great danger are unable to warn the people because they have been made inarticulate and rendered impotent in the field of public education. The educational institution of modern society operates on a mass basis. A few of the most important mediums are schools, churches, press, radio, and television. The fact that these mediums propagate reactionary and sterile information leads to the rather useless argument of whether public opinion determines their content, or their content determines public opinion. This argument is only a variation of the hen and egg question.

Abraham Lincoln once wrote of public opinion, "He, who moulds public opinion, goes deeper than he who executes statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible to execute." The degenerate state of our educational system is a reflection of public opinion and our social culture. The simple basis for this terrible situation is the attempt to live the Great Lie. Unlike small errors, which we combat and deplore because they can be recognized, the Great Error basks in the favor of public opinion and is above the law or courts. For the tragic moment of Today, it is a law unto itself, denying the laws of Nature and Truth.



MODERN SOCIETY has outgrown its institutions. Yet, since we know no other and have learned to love or respect these institutions, we rationalize ourselves into the Great Lie that they are desirable and necessary. We have become slaves to error. Christ said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

A later prophet, Frederick Engels, said, "Freedom is but the recognition of necessity." There is no greater necessity of the times than that we recognize the collective relationship of humanity and the infinite harm being done by our efforts to rationalize the old, individual idea of human relationship. In the economic field where people make their living, the old, independent craftsmanship is gone forever. The process of production has become so complicated that it involves great numbers of people from wide sections of the earth to produce a single item of use. The same is true of distribution. A multitude of hands and brains are engaged in the intricate process of getting the finished product into the hands of the consumer. The interdependence of our society is plain for all to see, yet we still maintain the delusion of individualism in our ownership and control. It is this ownership and control by individuals or groups that constitutes the basis of exploitation. For all the people must use the social institutions that produce and distribute the essentials of modern living and when individuals or groups own and control these things there is exploitation. It is economic slavery.

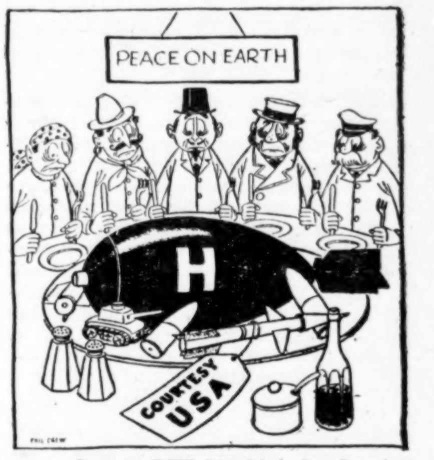
THE OWNING CLASS, through the power of forcing tribute from the great working class, becomes ever richer and more powerful at the expense of the vast majority of the disinherited people. The social institutions that educate the people must do so in the interest of the master class. The very moral fiber of our culture degenerates in the attempt to rationalize this slave economy. In every aspect of religion, in government, in all fields of human endeavor we are living the Great Lie.

Individualism and the private ownership for profit system of competition which we exemplify, revere and attempt to defend, has become the indefensible. Through this inhuman, anti-social system, this nation has become what we choose to call great. We make the proud boast that we are the richest and most powerful nation on earth. We never doubt for one moment that we are anything less than the wisest and best. This we believe. Because it is the Great Lie, our power is weakness and our wisdom foolishness. It were better that we knew nothing at all, than to be in the impossible position of knowing so much that is not true. We have the audacity to claim monopoly on the name of freedom. We claim leadership of the "free" world. We do indeed dominate as much of the world as we can and give the rest of the world a bad name. We call them the slave world.

We are using our great wealth and power, accumulated by exploitation of those whom we disparage and despise, to build a terrible blood-letting machine to destroy them. While we prepare to attempt this Godly destruction of Godless people, our educational mediums resort to hitherto undreamed lengths of asininity and stupidity in the name of Christian morality and democratic demagoguery. The sterility of our religion is attested by our efforts to deify the dead while attempting to crucify the living.

THE PRESENT is rapidly becoming the Future. Only liberals and reformers quarrel over the Past. Their comparisons are between the Past and Present. They have a tendency to attribute glories to the Past that only exist because memory is kind. Our comparisons must be based on the Future potentialities as determined by honest evaluation of Present and true knowledge of Past.

The important differences that divide the Left have lost their importance for the moment. To be free from the fratricidal strife that divides and weakens the Left, we must see the necessity to form the widest possible front against the impending danger of modern war. While the recent past may have comforted us with the thought that war has been avoided through fear of the comparative equality of military might on the part of the socialist bloc, there is little comfort in the certain knowledge that the strength of the socialist bloc of nations is derived from the labor and resources we have exploited in the past. For so long as our social organization is based on exploitation, the inevitable growth and expansion of the socialist world sharpens and deepens the crisis in the capitalist world and especially our nation. This is so because lesser nations may convert to socialism and begin to benefit from the cooperative strength of the socialist bloc, but we are in the unenviable position of maintaining the last bulwark of capitalism.



Drew in ILWU Dispatcher, San Francisco
UNDIGESTIBLE

OUR INSTITUTIONS can never stand on their merits, and when the pillars of strength upon which they have so ingloriously stood are withdrawn, as they are and shall continue to be, the crisis of desperation poses a very real increase in the war threat. We, of the Left, must understand this situation and recognize that our quarrels over how we shall inaugurate socialism and what is good or bad, must be postponed for their appropriate time. We shall need every fraction of our combined strength to meet the crisis of desperation which rapidly approaches. We need to understand the forces that drive toward such a climax and the time to work is now.

"How can one be free?"

HOBART McKEAN writes of himself: "Have absolutely nothing in the way of claim to fame. Am simply a farmer refereeing the battle between Nature's forces of growth and destruction. A product of 61 years of free enterprise environment, I am an unregenerate rebel. I whole-heartedly subscribe to the creed of Eugene Debs: 'While there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it; while there is a soul in jail, I am not free.' There are so many souls in jail today. How can one be free?"

THE GOVERNMENT GIVES UP

Jencks case is closed out

THE GOVERNMENT has closed out the Jencks case by declining reluctantly to try him a second time on charges of falsely signing a Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavit. The Justice Dept. on Dec. 31 argued in court for dismissal of the indictment on the ground that "on the available evidence, the government cannot successfully retry this defendant . . ."

Federal District Judge R. E. Thomason in El Paso, Tex., who presided at the first trial in which Jencks was convicted, granted the government's motion but said he is still convinced of Jenck's guilt. He said to attorneys in court: "Well, gentlemen, as you know and as courts and lawyers and the public generally through the country know, the Supreme Court has about disposed of this case."

FAMOUS DECISION: Clinton E. Jencks, a former official of the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union in New Mexico, was convicted in 1954 largely on the testimony of Harvey Matusow, former paid government informer. Matusow later recanted his testimony in the Jencks and other cases and is now serving a sentence for perjury.

The Supreme Court in June last year reversed the Jencks conviction in the now famous decision which holds that the government, in a criminal prosecution, must make available to the defense certain pertinent material in its files. Congress, at the height of the anti-Supreme Court furor, passed a law abridging the scope of the Jencks decision.

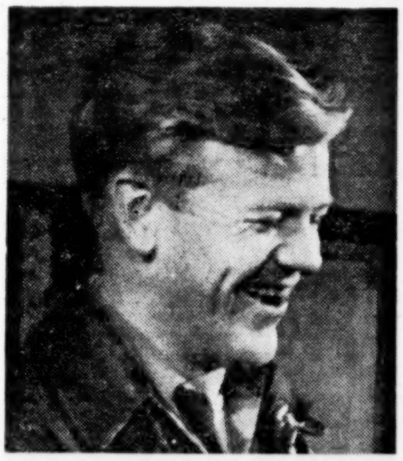
In reporting the dismissal of the case, the Associated Press said: "Federal sources have made it plain the real reason behind the motion to dismiss was reluctance of the Justice Dept. to compel the FBI to open its confidential files to defense attorneys."

Next day Justice Dept. officials in Washington vehemently denied this and insisted the reason for dismissing the case was insufficient evidence. One official was quoted: "We dropped this case because we didn't have the proof." Another said: "We didn't have the evidence. It's that simple—if we can't prove a man fired a gun, we can't prosecute him."

MATUSOW'S ROLE: The GUARDIAN last June 24 wrote that a retrial for Jencks seemed unlikely and said: "At a hearing for a new trial on the basis of his switch, Matusow took the stand as a defense witness. He told trial Judge R. E. Thomason. . . that his original report to the FBI would show that he had never identified Jencks as a member of the Communist Party, contrary to his testimony at the trial.

"Under cross-examination by the government, Matusow added that after he had testified before the grand jury that indicted Jencks, he told an FBI man in Santa Fe he didn't want to take the stand against Jencks because 'I didn't feel my testimony was honest.' Matusow said the FBI agent put his statement in writing and that Matusow verified it.

"If these declarations of Matusow are true, then production of the FBI reports in court would be damning to the government. They would show that the Justice Dept. went to trial with evidence it had reason to believe was false, and they would show that Matusow was telling the truth when he recanted his original testimony."



CLINTON JENCKS
They didn't have the evidence

Jencks said on Dec. 31 from his home in Albany, Calif., that "this decision by the Justice Dept. was, of course, very gratifying to me. The whole thing is in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. I am very happy."

Cairo conference

(Continued from Page 1)

some industrialists from Japan; and from Lebanon six MP's, a former Prime Minister and a former Speaker of the House. Peoples still under colonial rule were represented by leaders of present struggles and, no doubt, of future governments.

THE FREE PRESS: China' representatives were headed by its Science Academy president and Islamic Assn. chairman, and the U.S.S.R.'s by leaders from all of its Asian republics. Western newspapers, having tried the silent treatment beforehand, insisted loud and long as the conference progressed that these delegations "dominated" it. In fact, they had a special position of prestige as spokesmen for the only peoples wholly free of Western influence and—the U.S.S.R. —able and willing to offer others the kind of substantial help they need.

London's **Daily Telegraph** saw "diplomatic blackmail" and "frenzied hatred" toward the West. The N.Y. **Times** saw a "vast network of subversion" and, commenting on the "slapstick" conference, placed "Afro-Asian," "peoples" and "imperialism" firmly within quotes. Coupling Egypt's President Nasser with the "real imperialist" villains in Moscow, as a schemer for "a pan-Arab empire from Atlantic to Persian Gulf," the **Times** sought simultaneously to show that Nasser was "alarmed" at the conference's "extreme pro-communist line." As a leader who has given all the Arab world new hope by standing up and asserting independence, Nasser was cheered vociferously each time his name was mentioned.

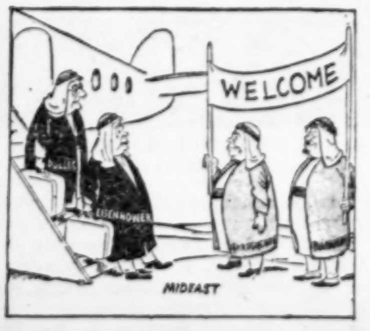
NEXT WEEK

There will be more next week from Cedric Belfrage on the personalities and the atmosphere of the Afro-Asian Conference, its resolutions and some of the problems and perspectives it raises. There will also be more pictures of the conference which have appeared in no other American newspaper.

STRINGLESS AID: The London **Times**, after shrugging off the conference in advance as an " 'Asian solidarity' masquerade," sobered up in a long, serious editorial which counseled caution in treating "anti-Western opinion as if it were thereby pro-communist." No matter who dominated, the gathering did hold up "a mirror to Western failings."

The U.S.S.R., Britain's ruling-class organ added, was well able to implement its offers of aid to backward peoples, which were "doubly attractive" since recipients were not asked to pledge anti-capitalism as U.S. aid recipients must pledge anti-communism. From Beirut the paper reported a Lebanese MP's description of U.S. aid offers as "insignificant" compared with Soviet aid to Syria and Egypt. The U.S.S.R.'s Sharaf Rashidov, offering stringless aid to all to achieve economic as well as political independence, said problems of markets and capital were not insoluble in Afro-Asian countries if they would co-operate, and that the very possibility of economic arrangements with the U.S.S.R. might bring "certain concessions" from the West.

Coming on the heels of the disastrous NATO conference in Paris, the Afro-Asians' unity against Western imperialism and warmongering spread alarm in Washington. Secy. of State Dulles announced he would attend the Baghdad Pact conference this month in Ankara with power "to match or top the Russian economic carrot" (N. Y. **Herald Tribune**). But Egyptian papers from right to left echoed conference delegates' insistence that the Baghdad and SEATO pacts, like NATO, were aggressive and by now moribund. Dulles' presence at Ankara could only make U.S. control of its pact puppets more obvious and deepen Middle Eastern disgust. Egypt's Anwar El Sadat won banner headlines and delegates' cheers when he said decisions for peace or war could no longer be made in "certain European capitals": the Afro-Asian two-thirds of mankind could combine to "make war impossible."



Vicky in London Mirror

GENERAL SCENE AT THE AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE IN CAIRO: INDIAN DELEGATES IN FRONT ROW

PEACE, PEACE, PEACE: In speech after speech, at plenary sessions and in the commissions drafting resolutions, peace and an end to all imperialism were the keynotes—without quotation marks. Indian MP Anup Singh pointed out that Asians were the first victims of atomic weapons and Afro-Asia had the greatest need of atomic "miracles" for peace.

The two questions were inseparable because, if the West continued its war preparations, it must further tighten its grip on colonial and semi-independent countries which provide bases and raw materials. While five countries had become independent since the Bandung conference two-and-a-half years ago, the Port Said aggression had "brought home to us that the imperialists are not fully reconciled to our freedom and are ever ready to pounce back on their old victims."

No Afro-Asian country's independence was assured as long as the West fought against it in Algeria, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Congo, Togoland, Somaliland, French Sudan, Chad, W. Irian, Madagascar, Kenya, Tanganyika, Aden, Uganda, Zanzibar, Cyprus and Goa. "White minorities must be prepared to live with indigenous populations on the basis of equality, not as alien taskmasters."

As for the alleged "power vaçuum" in the Middle East, "if there is any vacuum it is in the hearts of the architects of these doctrines" such as the Eisenhower doctrine.

FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE: The Eisenhower doctrine was generally lambasted — by a Jordanian as having "crushed freedom in freedom's name," by an Iraqi as seeking to isolate some puppet-governed countries from the tide of Afro-Asian liberation. Greedy imperialist techniques of divide-and-rule and race discrimination were described by delegates from French Africa, Palestine, China, Korea, Vietnam; its terrorism and torture by spokesmen for Kenya, Algeria, Cameroon and Cyprus; its pauperization by a Kuwaiti who said: "The people who produce millions of barrels of oil are mostly destitute."

Four African colonial delegations were stopped en route by their British overlords (they were still represented by some who got through or were already here). This in itself, many speakers said, showed how much the imperialists really care about making a free world.

Conversations with members of most delegations indicated that alarm about "communist domination" of the conference was limited to a trifling minority. (Western lobby stooges were vainly trying to stir up a fire against "Soviet and Chinese imperialism.") Even this minority found the communist question largely irrelevant to the aims of the conference.

One Burmese criticized the Russians and Chinese for throwing their weight around, but they were generally complimented for "staying well in the background." A conservative Malayan MP, worried about the "communist problem" at home, said British friends had tried to discourage his coming to a conference "merely aimed to mobilize Africa against so-called colonialism." He had replied: "Are you suggesting there is no colonialism in Africa?" and packed his bag for Cairo "because I am not going to be dominated by anybody."

THE BABY IS BORN: The outstanding impression from lobby chats was that the U.S. has lost almost all of the popularity it had in Asia and Africa a few years ago. The most conservative Egyptians cannot forgive its denial of food supplies and of capital for the Aswan high dam, and its connivance in the Anglo - French - Israeli aggression — proven, for them, by its evacuation of U.S. nationals three days before.

A turbaned, bearded Yemeni delegate greeting the conference "in the name of God" said: "They are trying to kill the baby [Afro-Asian unity] before it is born, but it has been born and is growing stronger." A young delegate from Somalia (former Italian Somaliland, now a UN trusteeship due for independence this year), seemed to speak for the great majority when he said to me:

"We are quite used to being called communists because we want independence, although in our country—as in so many others represented here—there is no Communist Party. But we wonder how the American and English leaders can be so stupid. Can they not understand that we are all for some kind of socialism? Don't they know that this cannot be resisted, and that capitalism is not at all popular now?" I murmured that I thought they knew it quite well but were too frightened to admit this simple and obvious truth even to themselves.

Perhaps what these Africans and Asians need is an education in social-democratic hair-splittings, to show them how they have been duped into converging from far and near to discuss peace and freedom. At present they seem to be full of the dangerous thought that, if duped they are, this is a cause worth being duped for.

'CONSPIRACY' CASES

Local 600 blasts Taft-Hartley trials

Special to the Guardian

DETROIT

THE CLEVELAND Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" trial (Guardian, Dec. 23) is another move by reactionary forces to hamstring and control the labor movement, says the largest local union in the country, United Auto Workers Ford Local 600.

In a resolution on the T-H Act, Local 600's executive board recalls that since its passage the law "has been used to expose labor to unwarranted government intervention, supervision, and in some cases, persecution."

NEW GIMMICK: Now, it continues, reactionary forces "are attempting to extend their powers over the labor movement by permitting new kinds of charges to be brought against unionists, such as the charge of conspiracy in the current trials in Cleveland . . . This attempt to smear and slander trade unions and their officials by establishing guilt, not by fact but by association, is not confined solely to the Cleveland area, but has recently been extended to the Detroit area and the UAW in particular."

The resolution notes that "in every political campaign since 1948 candidates seeking the support of organized labor have promised repeal or revision of the law, but once elected have managed to ignore the mandates of their electorate." It sees in the Cleveland trial an additional reason for the labor movement to conduct a vigorous campaign for repeal of the T-H Act.

PUTZI HANFSTAENGL IS FINALLY HEARD

The trouble was Hitler had no pedigree

DEAR PUTZI: You don't mind if I call you Putzi, do you? Everyone does, as you say, and besides, Ernst F. Sedgwick Hanfstaengl is quite a jawful even between strangers. But as a matter of fact, we're not quite strangers. It has to do with an episode you describe in your book,* about that beautiful June day in 1934 when you came back to Cambridge for your 25th class reunion at Harvard.

I was in my second year at the College then and I remember so vividly your 6 foot 4 frame, top hat and all, as your class marched into the stadium on Class Day. You were already Hitler's foreign press chief and your reception in New York was such that six cops had to take you off the Europa before it docked and spin you up the Hudson to Grant's Tomb. Most undignified, I know, but what can you expect with so many Jews in New York?

HANFSTAENGL

You tell of the cheers that resounded in the stadium as a Maine classmate who was a judge and a Jew "rather ostentatiously" shook your hand. Well, Putzi, I hate to bring this up now, but people all around me were booing when that big lovable meat-face of yours hove into sight. I would not blame you for not remembering: it must have hurt, coming as it did on top of President Conant's refusal of a $1,000 scholarship fund you offered for American students coming to Germany. Do you really think he suspected the money came from Hitler? And to crown the whole piece of mischief, the Fuehrer bawled the pants off you when you got back for shaking hands with a Jew. There always were nuances of foreign policy that were too subtle for him.

I COULDN'T FOR THE LIFE OF ME figure out at first why Lippincott published your book now, but as I read along I began to understand and was glad they did. Because it really proves your point: Germany could have been saved for National Socialism if only the well-born people like yourself and the royal family and the Junkers could have persuaded Hitler to be less crude.

I can see that you would have used much more humane methods in getting rid of the Jews, and you might have persuaded Hitler to deal more sensibly with the French and British, and perhaps later the Americans, to turn together against the Red barbarians.

As I read I so often despaired with you, especially in the early days, over your attempts to make a gentleman of Hitler. But what can you expect of a man who puts sugar in a glass of Prinz Metternich's best Gewuertztraminer? I don't blame you for turning away at the sight. And then his mistaking Caravaggio's "St. Mathew" for a Michelangelo! What a trial it must have been for you.

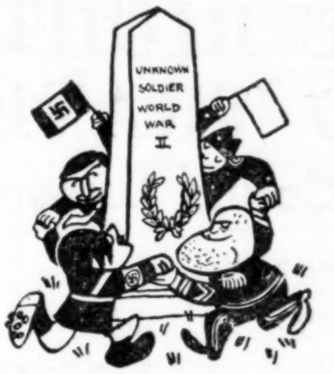
The stories you tell of the early brawling days of the Nazi Party are exciting indeed. You should know: you were there from the beginning, even if you didn't really mix with the unwashed. I was moved by the way you soothed the Fuehrer's jangled nerves in your midnight piano sessions with Wagner's **Meistersinger** and **Tristan und Isolde.** If only the mood could have held. But then came Rosenberg, with his race myths. You hated him from the start, I know, "that sallow, untidy fellow, who looked half-Jewish in an unpleasant sort of way." It bore out your theory that Hitler's anti-Semitic program would be "directed by Jewish or half-Jewish fanatics." That's a little much for my simple mind, Putzi, but I am sure you could explain it to me.

THEN THE STORY of the Nazis' fight to come to power, and your continuing battle to make Hitler see the value of your more refined methods. How ungrateful they were. For example, when you wrote the script for the film about Horst Wessel, selflessly twisting the truth to make a saint out of that bum, only to have the project ditched by a jealous Goebbels. You really do give a remarkable picture of that pack of wolves, the jealousies, intrigue, lust and gluttony. Winchell ought to get several juicy items about Hitler's "sex" life (it was cute the way you stuck them in, Putzi).

And those days when you had to handle the foreign press, with all the knives out for you in the Chancellery back room. It is hard for us mixed breeds to appreciate your sensitivity about other races and colors, but we can try. I mean your description of the Japanese visitor coming in "hoicking and hissing like something out of **The Mikado**"; and that Arab professor who "looked like three characters out of the Old Testament all rolled into one." Little wonder you took refuge in Yardley's lavender water and smelling salts.

The story of your "escape" from Germany is really worth the book itself. I have rarely read a more hilarious account of a heroic flight. Mack Sennett couldn't have done it better.

But seriously, I think you have laid forever the canard that the Nazi Party was composed only of the lumpen brawlers; you have demonstrated clearly that there were many, many persons of "impeccable pedigree" in the movement, the best families, the industrialists, the old Wehrmacht soldiers.



I know you feel that the world could have been saved from socialism if your kind had got the upper hand over that gang of louts surrounding Hitler. But prophets are always without honor, etc., Putzi. Why, even in 1943, when you were working for American Intelligence after your flight in 1937, your internment and release, you were warning President Roosevelt to stop the war with Germany and fight the real enemy.

'TWAS EVER THUS. I remember Germany in 1945—there were so many prophets like you. They knew all the time that the Soviet Union was the enemy—not us. These were not just ordinary people; some used to tell me that they had their suits fitted by Jewish tailors **even after it had been forbidden.** There's courage for you. An American lieutenant in Intelligence once told me of a high-placed official who said to him in a PW cage: "I **had** to join the Party; otherwise I could not have held my position with the Gestapo." As you say, life was not quite so simple in Hitler's Germany.

Well, Putzi, my 25th reunion is coming up in a couple of years. Have you ever thought of another trip to Cambridge? I'd hate to stir you out of that fine old house in Munich that you got back after the war, and the trip might be a strain on a man now in his 70's. If anything happened to you, I'd never forgive . . . But what am I saying? That's selfish of me, Putzi old boy. Do try to make it! I'm sure you'll have no trouble at all getting a visa. That's a problem for Russian scientists and educators and people like that. But they're not your kind, anyway; some even had peasant fathers.

—**James Aronson**

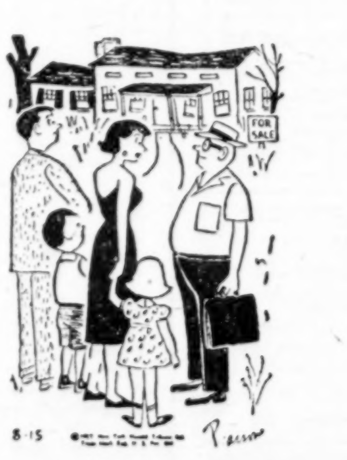
**UNHEARD WITNESS, by Ernst Hanfstaengl. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 317 pp. $4.95.*

ON THE DECLINE OF LEARNING

Not only ivy climbs on college walls

PURELY ACADEMIC* is not purely a novel. It is the history of a college community in morganatic relations with a Foundation (a deific capital, please, on Foundation) and trustees. It is the story of a college president's manipulated call to another more remunerative college presidency; a history department chairman's translation to a $20,000-a-year job husbanding the cornucopic funds of a Foundation; an economics department chairman's chicanery-ridden rise to the power status of a college presidency; and the happy transfer of a beautiful, young, but neglected professor's wife to the loving arms of a man who knows that women are providentially made for things other than to help husbands bag Foundation grants for research and a college presidency.

These atoms of an involved collegiate conspiracy in the pursuit of obvious prestige, useful power, real money and complementary marital love are bona fide pistons of novel power. But **Purely Academic** is a first novel with first-novel awkwardness. It is slender in depth characterization. It is unsubstantial in reporting the furniture of the sensory world of real people. It offers the author"s exposition where dialogue and an economical symbol would have done the revelatory work of the experienced novelist.



N.Y. Herald Tribune

"Don't apologize about the house. How are the schools here-"

These frail defects are compensated for by the ideas of the book—and these ideas are not purely academic.

PYGMY PROFS: Witty, urbane, deftly allusive to more crucial struggles in the history of the painful emergence of Western civilization, Mr. Barr writes his story of internecine professorial pygmies not out of the literary tradition of the school of interior consciousness but rather out of Lucian, Dryden, Pope and Swift. It is satire of the head, though I'm sure Mr. Barr's heart aches for the lamentable treason of his underpaid intellectual colleagues.

The sense of tears in the book lies behind the restrained angry picture of the moral bankruptcy of venal, scheming, lying, deceitful, vengeful, blackmailing and backbiting faculty men and faculty wives caught in the human squeeze play of knowing better than they do. In terms of our American experience, the novel is a document in the decline of learning as a means of grace to a means for gracious living.

HEROINE IN DISTRESS: Purely Academic is a novel with a key and a novel with a purpose. It is, in Matthew Arnold's sense—for Arnold forewarned the twentieth century of the price we were to pay for politics and commercialism in education—a criticism of life. It is a novel about the power élite of American university life—but not about education. It is a novel without a hero, yet the gagged and bound heroine—education—is worth saving and loving tenderly till fall-out do us part. Everybody in the book is educated, but no one is wise.

If Americans will not read non-novelists like Thorstein Veblen, John Jay Chapman and Porter Sargent in their Cassandra pronouncements on education, maybe they'll savor the smooth wormwood of Stringfellow Barr's **Purely Academic.** And how long will it be until the university teacher again catch in his eye the gleam of beauty and truth and again feel in his marrow the benison and warmth of the goodness of the lighted arista lamp of learning?

—**Melvin H. Bernstein**

**PURELY ACADEMIC, by Stringfellow Barr. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Av., N.Y., 304 pp., $3.95.*

Melvin H. Bernstein is professor of English and chairman of the Civilization Panel at Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.

27,511 voices for survival

ON DEC. 31, the New England Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee sent to President Eisenhower additional petition sheets with signatures of 17,477 individuals calling on the President "to take vigorous steps to effect a ban on the testing of nuclear bombs." Last July the Committee sent the President 10,034 such signatures: thus the total is 27,511.

With the petition was an open letter to the President, in which the Committee said: "The use of weapons of mass annihilation, by this country or any country, is morally unjustifiable . . . The Government's position in assuming that testing nuclear bombs 'to keep our weapons posture strong' can prevent war is illogical [and] completely out of date in the nuclear age. The tensions it creates could hair-trigger us into war at any time."

The letter concludes: "Today, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all nations on the planet is the **only** policy by which mankind has any chance for survival."

The Regional Office's address is P. O. Box 247, Cambridge 38, Mass.

PUBLICATIONS

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		THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY Herbert Aptheker
Tue.	6:30-8	**STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO FREEDOM** Herb. Aptheker
	8:30-10	**NEW PROBLEMS IN MARXISM** Herbert Aptheker
Wed.	6:30-8	**THE ECONOMICS OF CAPITALISM** ....Myer Weise
	8:30-10	**BOOM AND BUST IN U.S.** ....Myer Weise
Thu.	6:30-8	**DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM** ......Harry K. Wells
	8:30-10	**PAVLOV AND FREUD** ....Harry K. Wells
Fri.	8:15-10:15	**REVIEW OF THE WEEK** Harold Collins and others
Sat.	11 A.M.	**THE NEW WORLD A-COMIN'** ......Harold Collins (a class for teenages)
Sun.	8:15-10:15	**THE SUNDAY EVENING FORUM** Guest Speakers (Chairman: Harold Collins)

All classes meet at **Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave.**, for six weeks starting Jan. 20. **FEES:** Full class registration, $5; teenage class, $3; single registration and admission to Review and Forums, $1.

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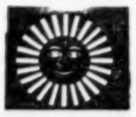

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Burnham talk Jan. 12 at Sunday Forum

Louis E. Burnham, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Editor of the GUARDIAN, will be the guest speaker at the Sunday Evening Forum at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Av., Jan. 12, at 8:15 p.m.

"The Negro Faces A New Year" will be the theme of his talk. He will deal with two main questions: what did the struggle for civil rights accomplish as a whole in 1957? what are the chief issues for 1958?

This is the second in a series of classes and forums being conducted at Adelphi Hall, in continuation of last Fall's Academy Hall series.

LOS ANGELES

SPACE TRAVEL—SCIENCE AND FICTION

Panel Discussion:
DR. RALPH BOWERSOX, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology
MARK CLIFTON, Science-Fiction Writer, author: "They'd Rather Be Right" & other best-sellers
Moderator: MARTIN HALL
Fri., Feb. 7, 8 p.m. — Question Period

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THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MIND OF MAN

Man has been subjected to the philosophy of many. From the ancients to the present. He has accepted some and cast off many. He has been influenced by the philosophy of some whose philosophy was the cause of the darkest pages of history. He was led down many a blind alley accepting many misleading ideas. He became confused, embittered. His interpretations differed, thereby causing greater confusion, creating factions that created factions, etc. His ideas split into infinite parts; each in his own way believing in his interpretation and ideas, claiming to have found the Panacea of man. He is not willing to work with others and when he does he sets his own terms.

When man can take an idea and give it a thousandfold interpretation and claim that each interpretation is the correct one—it is time to stop and to think of the damage that is being done. It is time to reexamine himself, to start afresh to learn to work with others, to take the best he has to offer and add to the best of others to combine with others into a strong force rallying around a single banner with only one thought and that of the Rights of Man.

The mind of man has been tormented for countless ages. In his quest for the Rights of Man he has been led into many a dark road, sidetracked by false issues, led to believe that the only way was to solve issue after issue, bit by bit, piece by piece and eventually man would be ready for the Rights of Man. Man is ready and has been ever since he was deprived of his rights. There is no set time for the completion of the Rights of Man. The time is ever present, awaiting action at any moment. Man is ever ready for the Rights of Man.

Man, not knowing which way to turn, is continually confused looking for answers, and when arriving at an answer is only more so confused by it for not knowing how to apply it. He is continually traveling a dead-end road for men's past philosophy has led him astray. It has told of an everlasting slow process, that man is not capable of any drastic change, must regain his rights slowly and surely. He must be educated to receive it. It is time that man cast off the fallacy of the past and go forward with the truth. Man is and always was ready to regain his rights. The philosopher and the intellect stand accused of leading man astray.

We have separated the Rights of Man into separate issues. We are no longer capable of thinking of the rights of man as a whole. Man dissipates his strength on thousands of side issues, continually being distracted and divided. Multiply the effort that is pent on issues then concentrate that effort towards the goal of man. Take the ideas that were split into infinite parts, reassemble them and proceed forward to the Rights of Man.

Man needs strength—only through unity will man gain strength. To recover what is his, man must unite. The future of man is dependent on the unity of man. Man does not gain on issues he may win but is left to fight the same issues again. The gain that man has made is a by-product of the sruggle for power and is subject to its whims. There is but one course to follow: that which leads man to the Rights of Man.

CALENDAR

Boston

Jewish Peoples Forum
ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION
"The American Road to Socialism"
Sun., Jan. 12, 8 p.m.
Lawrence Trainer, Soc. Workers Party
Michael Russo, Communist Party
Don Tormey, Independent Socialist
Florence Luscomb, Moderator
Community Church, 565 Boylston St.
Silver Collection.

Chicago

A week-end of discussion
"Perspectives for Socialist Youth"
at mid-west Conference in Chicago. Sponsor: Socialist Youth Committee. Feb. 1 and 2. For information: contact J. Maxim, 1457 E. 54 Place.

THREE PROGRAMS FOR PEACE
The Real Meaning Of
"PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE"
Friday, Jan. 17, 8:15 p.m.
MILITANT LABOR FORUM,
777 W. Adams St.

Choice seats for Soviet pianist **EMIL GILELS' RECITAL**, Sun., Feb. 2. For tickets, Suite 403, 189 W. Madison St. Phone ANdover 3-1877. Prices: $1.75, $2.50, $3.30, $4.50.
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Minneapolis

"MEANING OF NATO CONFERENCE"
Hear Vincent Dunne, Minn. Organizer of Socialist Workers Party, speak!! Fri., Jan. 17, 8 p.m. at 322 Hennepin Av., Rm. 205, Minneapolis.

Los Angeles

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New York

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"The Negro Struggle for Equality"—George Lavan.
Monday night 7-8:30 p.m.
6 weeks beginning Jan. 13
"The Soviet Union—From 1917 to Present"—Murry Weiss
Monday night 8:45-10 p.m.
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Friday, Jan. 17, 8:15 p.m.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK
A Marxist Analysis of Current Events: **"The State of the Union"**—The president's Message to Congress.
HAROLD COLLINS
Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Av. Adm: $1

SUNDAY EVENING FORUMS
Sun., Jan. 12, 8:15 p.m.
"The Negro Faces A New Year"
Louis E. Burnham, Editor, Civil Rights & Liberties, National Guardian
- Historic Advances in 1957
- Issues and Forces in 1958

• •

Sun., Jan. 19, 8:15 p.m.
"Lenin and America—Past and Present,"
V. J. Jerome, Former Editor, Political Affairs.
Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Av. Adm: $1.

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COMING-OUT PARTY FOR JEWISH CURRENTS: Jan. 19, 1958, Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m. Reception for Morris U. Schappes, new editor, and Dr. Louis Harap, retiring editor. Program: MORRIS CARNOVSKY: Teddi Schwartz, folksinger. Refreshments. Cont. $1.50. Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St.

Garment Center Open Forum Presents **GEORGE MORRIS**, on "Meaning of AFL-CIO Convention." Wed., Jan. 15, 6:30 p.m. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. 49c at door. Discussion.

Tchaikovski Cultural Club invited You to its mid-winter **"VECHERINKA"** Sat., Jan. 18, 9 p.m., 189 2nd Av. (nr. 12 St.) Entertainment; All-Tchaikovski Program followed by dancing to Leva's Orchestra. Candlelight buffet. Surprises. Contribution $1.25.

MURRY WEISS, Socialist educator will speak on: "Socialism and Peace" What is Meant by Peaceful Co-existence? How American socialists can effectively act against the war makers! The lessons of the NATO and Afro-Asian conferences! Sat., Jan. 11, 8:30 p.m., 116 University Place. Cont. 50c. Auspices: Militant Labor Forum.

TWO LECTURES
"American Socialism: Restropect and Prospect"
Speaker: Max Shachtman, National Chairman Independent Socialist League. Fridays, Jan. 17 and Jan. 24, 8:30 p.m., 114 West 14 Street.

PAUL M. SWEEZY
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REPORT ON EUROPE
Wednesday, Jan. 15—8:30 P.M.
NEWSPAPER GUILD, Heywood Broun Room, 133 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. Admission in advance $1. At door, $1.25.
Write for tickets to:
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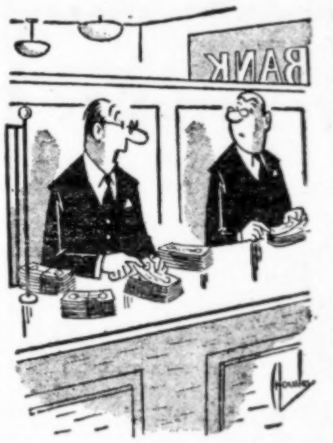
THE GALLERY

TO CITY PLANNERS, ELKHORN, WIS., is a model town. It is considered to have an ideal layout of streets and squares. Last month 11 architectural students at the Illinois Institute of Technology were sent there on a class project to study the layout and report back what they saw with suggestions for improvements. Eight were American and three were foreign exchange students. While they were sketching in the courthouse square the police chief came by and told them to get out of town. When they protested he said: "We don't want people around surveying our town. . . . How do we know you won't blow up the place tonight?" Later he told reporters, "How did I know who they are? Maybe they're saboteurs. They all had foreign accents. I would have run them in if they hung around any longer."

FROM AN AD in the London **Observer:** "Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate in the last two United States Presidential elections, recently completed an extended world tour. One of his conclusions was that British imperialism was, and is, a great deal better than it is given credit for abroad. He gives his reasons and pays a remarkable tribute to our colonial administration in a special article to appear next Sunday." . . . Georges F. Doriot, professor of industrial management at Harvard, told an alumni group: "People should definitely fight the trend toward socialism, but at the same time they should be ready to accommodate themselves to it. . . . More socialism in the U.S. is inevitable, but we will undoubtedly develop slogans which will make it more palatable." Lord Hailsham, chairman of Britain's Conservative Party, offers this slogan: "Eggheads of the world unite; we have nothing to lose but our brains."



London Daily Mirror
"My wife's always talking shop —money!, money!, money!"

HOWARD FAST's latest novel, **Moses, Prince of Egypt,** will be published by Crown in March. The book is about Moses' childhood and early manhood. Crown is also expected to reissue some of Fast's earlier work. . . . Columbia Pictures is reported to have paid $125,000 plus a percentage of the profits for movie rights to Boris Morros' auto-biographical study as a "counter-spy." The book is as yet unwritten but scheduled for publication by Viking. . . . The Soviet Foreign Ministry has released Stalin's wartime correspondence with Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill and Attlee. An English translation is available through the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 189 W. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill. There are two volumes; one dealing with the Roosevelt and Truman correspondence and the other with Churchill's and Attlee's. The price is $4.95 for both; $2.95 separately. The supply is limited and the Council will fill orders on a first come, first served basis.

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Jan. 16	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jan. 23	Washington, D.C.
Jan. 25, 29, Feb. 21, 22	Phila.
Jan. 31	San Francisco
Feb. 2, 6, 7	Chicago
Feb. 4	Minneapolis
Feb. 11	Detroit
Feb. 15	Cleveland
Feb. 18	St. Louis
Feb. 26	Boston

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Feb. 26	Brooklyn
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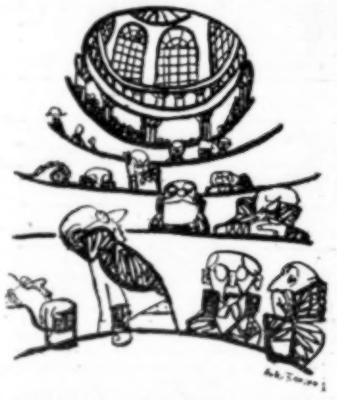
The kidnapers

PARIS

DON'T THINK YOUNG MEN playing at Superman (read fascism) are to be found in one part of the globe only. As evidence, hear the Christmas adventure of the editor-in-chief of **Temoignage Chretien,** a Christian weekly lately in difficulties with the ecclesiastical authorities for its progressive stand on several hot domestic and international issues.

Georges Suffert, the weekly's editor—was to speak at Nancy one night at a forum on Algeria, in which various progressive personalities were to participate. The day before he was to leave, a Jesuit priest phoned him at his Paris office saying he lived not far from Nancy and was anxious to make the editor's acquaintance. Suffert suggested they meet at the railroad station. The priest was there when Suffert's train came in. He said he wanted Suffert to meet one of his young friends, recently back from Algeria, and took him to his car.

The car started going but, strangely enough, out of town. A mile outside Nancy, it stopped near two other parked cars. The back doors of the first car were violently thrown open and two young men in their twenties sat down grimly on either side of Suffert. By that time, the "priest" had taken off his cassock. Suffert was told that no harm would come to him if he kept quiet. The idea was simply to keep him from speaking at the Nancy forum that night. The ride on which his unknown hosts took him lasted about five hours. The young men stopped and changed seats repeatedly between the different cars.



"All that is embarrassing, insoluble or confused, irritating or Suez, Algeria or the Sahara, will be designated for greater convenience, and with the consent of our English and American friends, by the term, Common European Market."

FIVE HOURS ARE A LONG time, and Suffert would not have been a good newspaper man had he not got interested in his kidnapers. Here are excerpts of the conversation that went on between them, as published in **Temoignage Chretien** last week:

Editor: "Have you read **The Childhood of a Chief?"**

Kidnapers: "What chief?"

E.: "No one in particular. It's a story."

K.: "And what does it tell?"

E.: "The story of men who are bored, people of petit-bourgeois origin who are tired of seeing their country humiliated, who want to save the fatherland and become strong men . . ."

K.: "But that's us! What happens to them after that?"

E.: "Read it for yourself. It is most instructive."

K.: "By whom is it?"

E.: "Sartre."

K.: "That pig?"

Second K.: "In the first place, we don't read. We are not intellectuals. We hate intellectuals. Are you an intellectual?"

E.: "If you want to call it that."

K.: "The intellectuals think they are superior people."

E.: "No, they don't. They are doing their job, which is neither better nor worse than another."

A little later, after passing through some deserted villages.

K.: "What you really want is for France no longer to have a colonial empire?"

E.: "I want France to remain the greatest possible power, but having friendly and lasting ties with the people she progressively led toward independence."

K.: "But you know very well that the North Africans and the Negroes aren't people like us, that they are inferior people."

Second K.: "You can't love your country and do what you are doing."

E.: "Yet I don't doubt that in spite of doing what you are doing you love France."

K.: "That's what's wrong with intellectuals. They believe in Man . . ."

E.: "It's true that I believe in you."

K.: "Listen, you! We know all about Man. We know that he is a poor guy, a pig, whom you can't trust."

A little later still.

K.: "It was our duty to prevent you from speaking tonight."

E.: "You won't prevent me; I am coming back to Nancy, and I am going to have twice as many people listening to me. If you want to silence me you must go further than that. But you are afraid of your own logic. And you are right to be afraid of it."

K.: "When the time comes, we won't hesitate to go much further. You must be a believer in non-violence yourself?"

E.: "There are Christians who are for non-violence, and it's their right to feel that way. As for myself, I don't share that feeling."

K.: "Why don't you pick a fight with us then?"

E.: "Because there are too many of you."

Suffert concluded: "The young men weren't yet fascists. They were playing a game. But one isn't born a fascist, one becomes it. Between play and reality there is but a step."

—Anne Bauer